

6285.0 - Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, Australia, April 2010

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Summary

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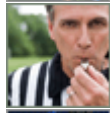
Introduction

Includes: 4.5 million people involved in organised sport and physical activity



Characteristics of persons involved

Includes: Men more likely to be involved in organised sport and physical activity than women



Characteristics of involvement

Includes: 9% receive some form of payment for involvement



Comparison over time

Includes: Involvement has decreased from 27% in 2007 to 26% in 2010

In this issue

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication presents results from the survey of Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity conducted in April 2010. It presents information on the number of persons aged 15 years and over who were involved in organised sport and physical activity over a 12 month period.

ABOUT THIS SURVEY

The 2010 survey of Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity was conducted throughout Australia as part of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Monthly Population Survey (MPS).

It provides details of people involved in organised sport and physical activity in playing and/or non-playing roles during the 12 months prior to interview. A description of the

characteristics of each group is provided, as well as information about whether any payment was received and the amount of time spent on each type of involvement. Further information is provided about the types of non-playing roles undertaken, whether a course or qualification had been completed for these roles, and whether any involvement was with school or junior sport. Comparisons are presented using data from the 2001, 2004 and 2007 surveys.

Differences between data items highlighted in the Summary of Findings are statistically significant. See Technical Note (paragraphs 10 and 11) for further details.

ROUNDING

As estimates have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

Introduction

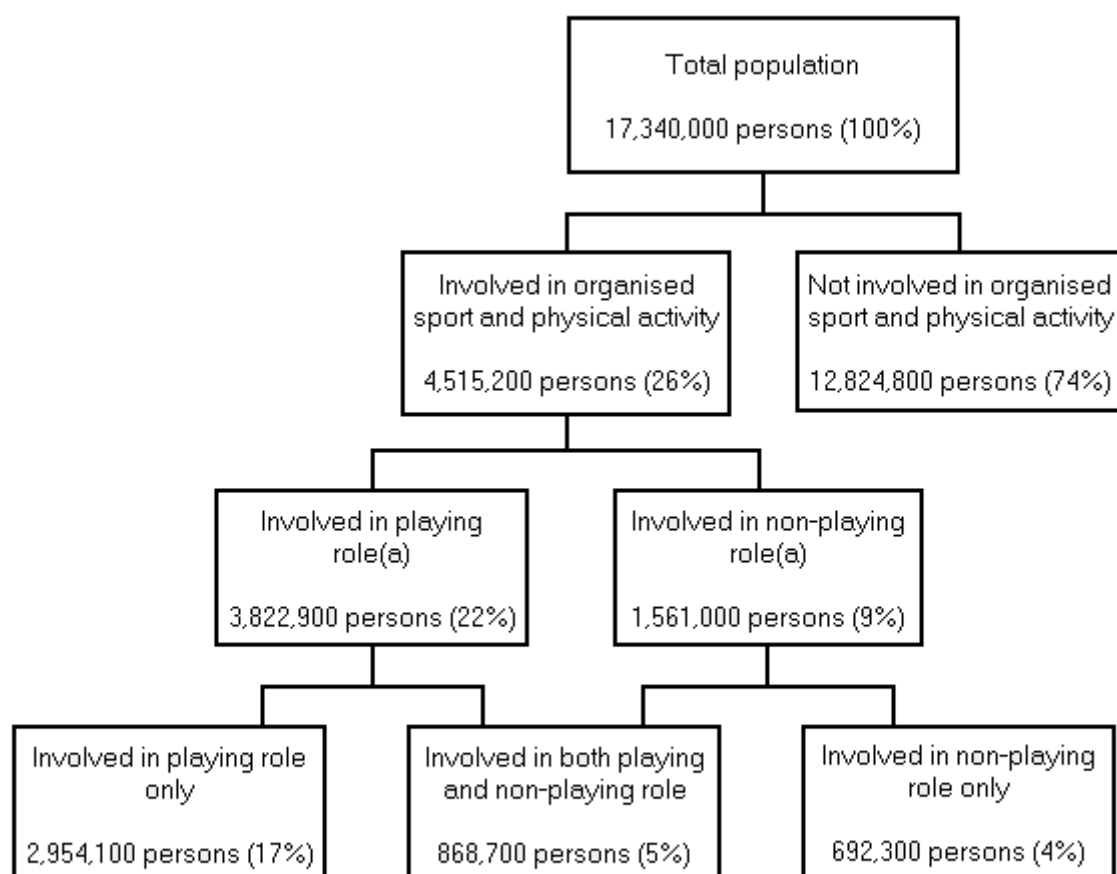


INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

People can be involved in organised sport and physical activity as players, participants or competitors, or in non-playing roles. Non-playing roles include: coach, instructor or teacher; referee or umpire; committee member or administrator; scorer or timekeeper; medical support; and other roles. A person can be involved in more than one kind of sport or physical activity and in more than one role.

In the 12 months prior to interview, an estimated 4.5 million people aged 15 years and over (26%) reported that they were involved in organised sport and physical activity. This included 3.8 million people involved in playing roles (22% of persons aged 15 years and over), and 1.6 million people involved in non-playing roles (9%). Of the 1.6 million people with a non-playing role, 56% also had a playing role (Table 1).



(a) The categories of Involved in playing role and Involved in non-playing role are not mutually exclusive, as some people involved in a playing role are also involved in a non-playing role.

Characteristics of persons involved



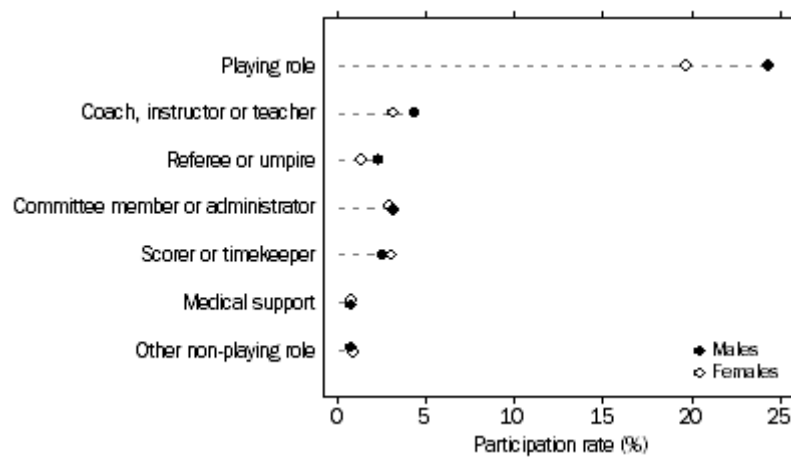
CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS INVOLVED

CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS INVOLVED

Sex

Men were more likely to be involved in organised sport and physical activity than women (29% of males compared with 24% of females). Men had higher participation rates in both playing roles (24%) and non-playing roles (10%) than women (20% in playing roles, 8% in non-playing roles) (Table 1).

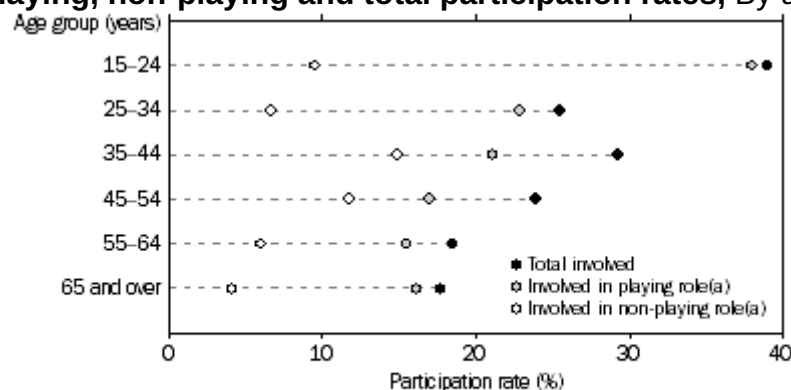
Participation rates, By type of role and sex



Age

People aged 15-24 years had the highest playing role participation rate (38%) and the highest overall participation rate (39%). However, people aged 35-44 years had the highest participation rate in non-playing roles with 15% (Table 1).

Playing, non-playing and total participation rates, By age



(a) The categories 'Involved in playing role' and 'Involved in non-playing role' are not mutually exclusive, as some players also have non-playing involvement.

Country of birth

People born in Australia were more likely to be involved (30%) than people born in main English-speaking countries (25%) and people born in non main English-speaking countries (11%) (Table 1).

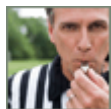
Area of usual residence

People living in the six state capital cities (25%) were less likely to be involved than those living in the rest of Australia (28%) (Table 1).

Labour force status

People not in the labour force were less likely to be involved in organised sport and physical activity (19%) than employed people (30%) and unemployed people (26%) (Table 1).

Characteristics of involvement



CHARACTERISTICS OF INVOLVEMENT

CHARACTERISTICS OF INVOLVEMENT

Payment

Of the 4.5 million people involved in organised sport and physical activity, 9% received some type of payment for their involvement.

People involved as a coach, instructor or teacher were more likely to receive some payment (27%) than people in a playing role (3%) (Table 5).

Duration and frequency

In the 12 months prior to interview, 41% of people involved in a playing role were involved for between 40 and 52 weeks. The proportion of people in non-playing roles involved for between 40 and 52 weeks was lower, ranging from 10% for referees or umpires and scorers or timekeepers to 33% for committee members or administrators (Table 6).

Some 49% of people involved in playing roles were involved for 3 to 9 hours per week during the weeks they were involved. A further 41% averaged less than 3 hours per week.

Men were involved in playing roles for more hours with 65% averaging more than 3 hours per week compared with 48% of females (Table 7).

Length of involvement in non-playing roles

The proportion of people involved for 4 years or less ranged from 46% for medical support to 60% for 'other' non-playing roles (Table 9).

Number of non-playing roles

The majority of people involved in non-playing roles were involved in just one non-playing role (71%) (Table 2).

Non-playing roles in school and junior sport

Of the 1.6 million people involved in non-playing roles, 928,800 (60%) were involved with school or junior sport. Some 71% of people involved as a coach, instructor or teacher had some involvement in school or junior sport compared with only 46% of committee members or administrators. All other non-playing roles had a school or junior sport participation rate

between 60% and 67%.

Women involved in non-playing roles were more likely to be involved in school or junior sport (65%) than men (55%) (Table 8).

Qualifications for non-playing roles

Some 41% of people involved in non-playing roles reported that they had completed a course or qualification relevant to their role. Of the 118,200 people involved in a medical support role, 96% had completed a relevant course or qualification (Table 8). This was a larger proportion than all other non-playing roles:

- 56% of coaches, instructors or teachers
- 49% of referees or umpires
- 16% of committee members or administrators
- 10% of scorers or timekeepers
- 13% of those involved in other non-playing roles.

Comparison over time



COMPARISON OVER TIME

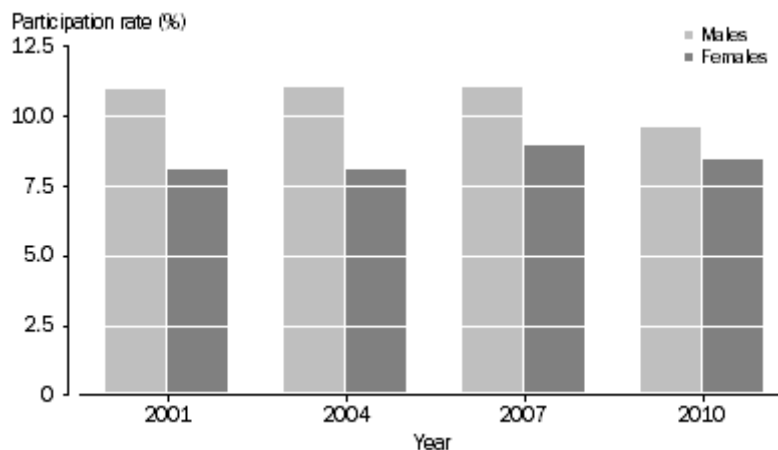
COMPARISON OVER TIME

In 2001, 2004 and 2007 similar surveys were conducted by the ABS. For information about the differences between the surveys, see paragraphs 14 and 15 of the Explanatory Notes.

The level of involvement in organised sport and physical activity was 27% in 2001, 2004 and 2007 but fell to 26% in 2010 (Table 11).

The proportion of persons aged 15 years and over involved in a non-playing role has dropped from 10% in 2007 to 9% in 2010. The participation rate was higher for men than women in each survey year. Male participation rates declined between 2007 and 2010, from 11% to 10% (Table 10).

Participation in non-playing roles - 2001, 2004, 2007 and 2010



In 2010, the participation rate for persons involved in playing roles was lower than in the previous survey years (22% in 2010 compared with 23% in 2001, 2004 and 2007) (Table 11).

About this Release

Contains data on the number and characteristics of people involved in organised sport and physical activity, by type of involvement, and whether payment is received.

Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 The statistics in this publication were compiled from data collected in the Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity Survey conducted throughout Australia in April 2010 as part of the Monthly Population Survey (MPS). The MPS consists of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and supplementary surveys.

2 The publication **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0) contains information about survey design, sample redesign, scope, coverage and population benchmarks relevant to the monthly LFS, which also apply to supplementary surveys. It also contains definitions of demographic and labour force characteristics, and information about interviewing which are relevant to both the monthly LFS and supplementary surveys.

SCOPE

3 The scope of the survey is restricted to people aged 15 years and over who were usual

residents of private dwellings and excludes:

- members of the permanent defence forces
- certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from the Census of Population and Housing and estimated resident populations
- overseas residents in Australia
- members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants).

4 In 2010, this survey was conducted in both urban and rural areas in all states and territories, but excluded people living in Indigenous communities in very remote parts of Australia. Previous cycles of this survey have excluded all persons living in very remote areas.

COVERAGE

5 The estimates in this publication relate to persons covered by the survey in April 2010. In the LFS, coverage rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling, and hence had only one chance of selection in the survey. See **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0) for more details.

DATA COLLECTION

6 Information was mainly collected through interviews conducted over a two week period in April 2010. Interviews were conducted either face-to-face or over the telephone. Information was obtained from any responsible adult in the household who was asked to respond on behalf of one randomly selected person aged 15 years and over in the household. A second wave of data collection was conducted over a two week period in July/August for persons aged 15-17 years as the April sample for this age group was not sufficient to produce reliable estimates.

7 In each selected household, information was collected on whether the selected person was involved in organised sport or physical activity in either playing or non-playing roles. This excluded persons who were involved only as a spectator or only as a club member. Information was also collected on the characteristics of persons involved, the nature of involvement (whether paid or unpaid) and, for persons involved in non-playing roles, whether they were involved in school or junior sport and whether they had completed a course or held qualifications for the role they performed.

8 All interviews were conducted using computer assisted interviewing (CAI).

SAMPLE SIZE

9 Supplementary surveys are not always conducted using the full LFS sample. Since August 1994 the sample for supplementary surveys has been restricted to no more than seven eighths of the LFS sample.

10 Approximately 96% of selected households were fully responding to the survey of Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity. One randomly selected person per household was interviewed for the survey of Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity and around 24,000 completed interviews were obtained.

DATA INTERPRETATION

11 Each person could have been involved in one or more of the following six categories of non-playing roles: coach, instructor or teacher; committee member or administrator; referee or umpire; scorer or timekeeper; medical support; and other role. Participation in each category was recorded only once, even if a person was involved in that role for a number of different sports or activities during the 12-month reference period. For example, a person on the committees of a tennis club and a netball club would be recorded only once as being involved as a committee member or administrator. Therefore, figures shown for each playing or non-playing role represent counts of persons involved in that type of role across all organised sport and physical activities.

12 Each person could have been involved as a player or participant, as well as undertaking one or more non-playing roles. For example, a person who coached and played sport would have been counted once in the 'coach, instructor or teacher' category and once as a 'player'.

13 Payment status was classified into two categories, namely, some paid involvement and unpaid involvement only. In Table 5, persons involved in more than one of type of role (player, coach, etc.) who received some monetary payment or goods and services for their involvement in any of these roles would be considered as having some paid involvement. In Table 4, only persons who received some payment in a non-playing role were considered to have some paid involvement. For example, if a person was unpaid for their involvement as a coach but received some payment in dollars or goods and services for their involvement as a player, they would be classified as having 'Some paid involvement' in Table 5, but as 'Unpaid involvement only' in Table 4.

COMPARABILITY OF TIME SERIES

14 In previous surveys, 'other' roles were collected and then recoded where necessary during output processing. For the first time in 2010, 'other' roles were coded during the interview using a coder. The coder contained a list of possible 'other' roles and the relevant group for each of these roles. For example, the role 'Canteen worker' was in the coder with an associated group of 'other' role, while the role 'Lifesaver' was in the coder with an associated group of 'player, participant or competitor'. This may have some impact on results.

15 The inclusion of persons living in very remote parts of Australia and not in Indigenous communities is likely to compromise the comparability of Northern Territory estimates only.

COMPARABILITY WITH OTHER ABS SURVEYS

16 Information on participation in sport as a player was also collected in the 2009-10 Multipurpose Household Survey (MPHS) and will be published in **Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation, Australia, 2009-10** (cat. no. 4177.0).

17 Due to differences in the questions asked, the reference periods and the survey methodologies, results from these surveys are not comparable. For information on the collection method, reference period and definitions used in the MPHS please refer to **Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation, Australia** (cat. no. 4177.0).

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

18 Estimates in this publication are subject to sampling and non-sampling error.

19 Sampling error is the difference between the published estimate and the value that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. For further information on sampling error, refer to the Technical Note.

20 Non-sampling errors are inaccuracies that occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and interviewers, and errors made in coding and processing data. These inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient processing procedures.

ADDITIONAL DATA AVAILABILITY

21 All of the tables included in this publication are also available as Excel spreadsheet datacubes from the ABS website <www.abs.gov.au>. There are also some additional tables at the state level available for download as Excel spreadsheet datacubes only.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

22 ABS surveys draw extensively on information provided by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated, as without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the Census and Statistics Act 1905.

Glossary

GLOSSARY

Country of birth

Country of birth is classified according to the **Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)** (cat. no. 1269.0)

Employed

Employed persons are those aged 15 years and over who, during the week prior to interview:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in-kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
 - away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the week prior to

- interview;
- away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the week prior to interview and received pay for some or all of the four week period prior to interview;
- away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement;
- on strike or locked out;
- on worker's compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Employed full-time

Persons employed full-time are those who usually work 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

Employed part-time

Persons employed part-time are those who usually work less than 35 hours per week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week or were not at work in the reference week.

Involvement in organised sport and physical activity

Involvement includes players and participants, as well as persons involved in non-playing roles. Respondents could have been involved in more than one non-playing role and/or as a player. Persons who were involved only as a spectator or only as a club member are excluded.

Junior sport

Junior sport includes those sports and physical activities in which young participants are primarily grouped according to age rather than ability. There is no specific age limit applied to this definition because the age criteria for junior sport may vary from sport to sport.

Labour force status

This is a classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force.

Main English-speaking countries

The list of main English-speaking countries (MESC) provided here is not an attempt to classify countries on the basis of whether or not English is the predominant or official language of each country. It is a list of the main countries from which Australia receives, or has received, significant numbers of overseas settlers who are likely to speak English. These countries comprise the United Kingdom, the Republic of Ireland, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa and the United States of America. Non-MESC describes people originating from countries where a language other than English is likely to be spoken by migrants. It is important to note that being from a non main English-speaking country does not imply a lack of proficiency in English.

Medical support role

This role includes persons who indicated that they had been involved as a provider of

medical support for organised physical activities or sports. This would include medical practitioners, physiotherapists, first aid attendants, etc.

Non-playing roles

These roles are undertaken to support, arrange and/or run organised sport and physical activity. The six roles included in this survey are: coach, instructor, or teacher; referee or umpire; committee member or administrator; scorer or timekeeper; medical support; and other role.

Not in the labour force

This category consists of those persons who were not in the categories of employed or unemployed as defined.

Number of hours of involvement

For each role, the number of hours of involvement is an estimate of the average number of hours per week for those weeks in which the respondent took part in the role during the 12 months before interview.

Number of weeks of involvement

For each role, the number of weeks of involvement is an estimate of the number of weeks that the respondent had been involved in that particular role during the 12 months prior to interview.

Organised sport and physical activity

This is sport and physical activity that is organised by a club, business, school or other organisation.

Other (non-playing) roles

This includes activities such as Canteen worker, Fundraiser and Transport provider.

Participation rate

For any group, this is the number of persons involved in organised sport and physical activity, expressed as a percentage of the total population of that group.

Players

Players includes those who were involved in playing or participating in organised sport or organised physical activity at least once in the 12 months prior to interview. Persons who were players could also have been involved in non-playing roles.

Qualification

For this survey, a qualification is the completion of a course or qualification relevant to the non-playing roles surveyed, regardless of the length of the course or the type of institution offering the course. This may include: training run by sporting associations or clubs; study at educational institutions; and attendance at workshops or seminars.

Balance of state/Territory

This category includes all of the Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory, and the six states outside of the capital cities.

School sport

School sport includes those sports and physical activities that are organised by any school or college that caters for students up to and including Year 12. Participation may take place either within or outside of school hours.

Some paid involvement

This includes persons who received, or expected to receive, at least some payment for their involvement in organised sport and physical activity during the 12 months before interview. Payment includes payment in dollars and/or in goods and services.

State capital cities

The six state capital cities are the Statistical Divisions for those capital cities as defined in **Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)** (cat. no. 1216.0).

Unemployed

Unemployed persons are those aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the week prior to interview and:

- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the week prior to interview; and
- were available for work in the week prior to interview or were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the week prior to interview and could have started in the week prior to interview if the job had been available then.

Unpaid involvement

This is involvement in organised sport and physical activity for which no payment (either in dollars or in goods and services) was received or expected.

Abbreviations

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
CAI	computer assisted interviewing
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MPHS	Multipurpose Household Survey
MPS	Monthly Population Survey
RSE	relative standard error
SE	standard error

Quality Declaration

QUALITY DECLARATION - SUMMARY

INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT

For information on the institutional environment of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment.

RELEVANCE

The purpose of this survey was to collect information of persons aged 15 years and over who were involved in organised sport and physical activities in playing and non-playing roles in the 12 months prior to interview.

The type of information collected included; types of roles, the characteristics of persons participating in each role, whether payment was received, the amount of time spent on each type of involvement, and whether they have qualifications in that role.

As a result of this survey being a supplement to the Labour Force Survey (LFS), persons excluded for the LFS were also excluded from this survey.

TIMELINESS

The survey was conducted throughout Australia in April 2010 as a supplement to the monthly LFS. This survey has been previously conducted in 1997, 2001, 2004 and 2007. Data from the survey are released approximately six months after they have been collected.

ACCURACY

The number of completed interviews (after taking account of scope and coverage exclusions) was around 24,000. This sample was achieved by asking the questions of one randomly selected person per household, except for the 900 households containing a 15 to 17 year old that participated in the re-interview sample (see next paragraph); two persons were interviewed in these households.

When processing the survey results, it was discovered that there was an error with the sample selection during the initial sample selection which resulted in no 15 to 17 year olds selected for interview. Given the importance of including this age group, it was decided to re-interview. Re-interviews were conducted over two weeks in July/August 2010 at a sample of households that were part of the original sample and where there was a 15 to 17 year old in the household. The final re-interview sample size was sufficient to provide reliable estimates for this age group.

COHERENCE

The ABS seeks to maximise consistency and comparability over time by minimising

changes to the survey; sound survey practice requires ongoing development to maintain the integrity of the data. Minor changes were made to the survey between 2007 and 2010. Very remote areas, excluding Indigenous communities in very remote area, have been included for the first time. Very remote areas represent about 2% of the overall Australian population. This change had the greatest impact on the Northern Territory therefore, care must be exercised when comparing the 2010 Northern Territory data to previous years as changes to the data may be due to the inclusion of very remote areas. Because of this change, tests of statistical significance have not been conducted for the Northern Territory in Table 10.

INTERPRETABILITY

Detailed information on the terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with this survey can be found in the PDF release as well as the relevant web pages included with this release.

ACCESSIBILITY

In addition to the PDF publication, the tables and associated RSEs, and a number of extra state based tables are available in spreadsheet format on the website.

Data are also available on request. Note that detailed data can be subject to high relative standard error which in some cases may result in data being confidentialised.

For further information about these or related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070

Data quality (Technical Note)

TECHNICAL NOTE DATA QUALITY

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

1 Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from selected occupants of a sample of dwellings, they are subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from those that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. There are about 2 chances in 3 (67%) that a sample estimate will vary by less than one SE from the number that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included, and about 19 chances in 20 (95%) that the difference will be less than two SEs.

2 Another measure of the likely difference is the relative standard error (RSE), which is obtained by expressing the SE as a percentage of the estimate.

$$RSE\% = \left(\frac{SE}{estimate} \right) \times 100$$

3 Space does not allow for the separate indication of the SEs and/or RSEs of all the

estimates in this publication. However, RSEs were calculated for each separate estimate and are available to download free-of-charge as Excel spreadsheets from the ABS website <www.abs.gov.au> as an attachment to this publication. The Jackknife method of variance estimation is used to calculate SEs, which involves the calculation of 30 replicate estimates based on 30 different sub samples of the original sample. The variability of estimates obtained from these sub samples is used to estimate the sample variability surrounding the main estimate.

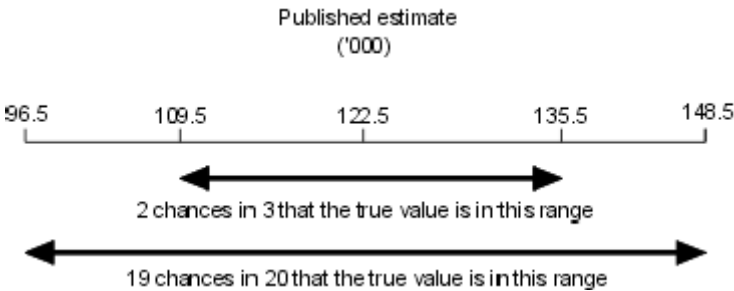
4 In the tables in this publication, only estimates (numbers or percentages) with RSEs less than 25% are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates with larger RSEs have been included and are preceded by an asterisk (e.g.*3.4) to indicate they are subject to high SEs relative to their estimate and should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50% are preceded by a double asterisk (e.g.**2.1) to indicate that they are considered too unreliable for general use.

CALCULATING STANDARD ERRORS FOR POPULATION ESTIMATES

5 Standard errors can be calculated using the estimates (counts or proportions) and their corresponding RSEs. For example, Table 3 shows the estimated number of people who had some paid involvement in organised sport and physical activity during the 12 months prior to interview was 122,500. The RSE Table corresponding to the estimates in Table 3, provided in the 'Relative Standard Error' section at the end of these Technical Notes, shows the RSE for this estimate is 10.6%. The SE is calculated by:

$$\begin{aligned} SE\ of\ estimate &= \left(\frac{RSE}{100} \right) \times estimate \\ &= 0.106 \times 122,500 \\ &= 13,000\ (rounded\ to\ nearest\ 100) \end{aligned}$$

6 Therefore there are about 2 chances in 3 that the value that would have been produced if all persons had been included in the survey would fall within the range 109,500 and 135,500, and about 19 chances in 20 that the value will fall within the range 96,500 and 148,500. This example is illustrated in the diagram below:



7 In general, the size of the SE increases as the size of the estimate increases. Conversely, the RSE decreases as the size of the estimate increases (due to the number of people contributing to the estimate increasing). Very small estimates are thus subject to such high RSEs that their value for most practical purposes is unreliable.

CALCULATING STANDARD ERRORS FOR DIFFERENCES OF ESTIMATES

8 The difference between two survey estimates (numbers or percentages) is also subject to sampling error. The sampling error of the difference between two estimates depends on their SEs and the relationship (correlation) between them. An approximate SE of the

difference between two estimates (x-y) may be calculated by the formula:

$$SE(x-y) = \sqrt{[SE(x)]^2 + [SE(y)]^2}$$

9 While this formula will only be exact for differences between separate and uncorrelated (unrelated) characteristics of sub-populations it is expected to provide a good approximation for all differences likely to be of interest in this publication.

SIGNIFICANCE TESTING

10 The statistical significance test for any of the comparisons between estimates was performed to determine whether, with a certain level of confidence, there is a true difference between the corresponding population characteristics. The standard error of the difference between two corresponding estimates (x and y) can be calculated using the formula in paragraph 8. This standard error is then used to calculate the following test statistic:

$$\left(\frac{x-y}{SE(x-y)} \right)$$

11 If the value of this test statistic is greater than 2 then there is good evidence of a real difference in the two populations with respect to that characteristic. Otherwise, it cannot be stated with confidence that there is a real difference between the populations.

RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR

12 Relative Standard Errors for Table 3 are included below. However, RSEs for all tables are available free-of-charge on the ABS website <www.abs.gov.au>, released in spreadsheet format as an attachment to this publication.

PERSONS INVOLVED IN PLAYING ROLE, Payment status, By selected characteristics: Relative Standard Errors

	RSE of Some paid involvement(a) %	RSE of Unpaid involvement only(b) %	RSE of Total persons involved in playing role %	RSE of Proportion with some paid involvement(a) %
Sex				
Males	10.2	2.6	2.5	10.0
Females	18.3	1.6	1.6	17.9
State or territory of usual residence				
New South Wales	18.1	3.5	3.5	17.1
Victoria	29.9	3.3	3.4	29.1
Queensland	21.0	4.1	4.1	20.6
South Australia	20.7	4.6	4.5	20.6
Western Australia	23.9	2.9	3.0	23.3
Tasmania	26.2	7.0	6.8	25.4
Northern Territory	45.4	8.5	8.5	44.3
Australian Capital Territory	39.3	5.7	5.7	38.0
Age group (years)				
15-24	19.8	2.7	2.5	19.8
25-34	21.6	3.1	3.0	21.4
35-44	20.0	3.8	3.7	20.1
45-54	23.4	4.5	4.5	22.9
55-64	32.3	5.0	4.9	32.8
65 and over	23.1	5.3	5.2	22.8

Labour force status				
Employed full-time	10.7	2.3	2.3	10.3
Employed part-time	23.4	3.0	2.9	23.3
<i>Total employed</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>10.6</i>
Unemployed	36.4	11.9	11.5	38.2
Not in the labour force	25.0	3.4	3.3	24.7
Area of usual residence				
State capital cities	12.5	1.8	1.8	12.2
Balance of state/Territory	15.0	2.8	2.8	14.2
Country of birth				
Australia	11.1	1.9	1.9	10.7
Main English-speaking countries	29.6	5.0	5.1	28.7
Non main English-speaking countries	47.7	4.9	4.6	48.7
<i>Total born overseas(c)</i>	<i>25.8</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>26.2</i>
Total	10.6	1.7	1.7	10.4

(a) Paid involvement includes those who only received goods and services as payment.

(b) Includes those who did not know whether they would be paid for their involvement.

(c) Includes those with inadequate data for Country of birth.

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